

EFFORT BEGINS
TO ELIMINATE
TREATY ISSUECompromise Meetings on
Article X Cease—Demo-
crats Change Tactics.VOTE DUE TOMORROW
Action May Develop Today,
However, to Decide
Final Fate.

Efforts at compromise on Article 7 of the league of nations went by the board yesterday when Republican reservationists and irreconcilables discovered that Democratic senators, principally those who face an election next year, were launching a movement to eliminate the peace treaty and league as an issue in the campaign by ratification in some form if possible and if not, in a fight before the Democratic National Convention in San Francisco.

The growth of this sentiment developed yesterday afternoon when Democratic senators, including Hoke Smith of Georgia; J. C. W. Beckham, of Kentucky; Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma; F. M. Simmons, of North Carolina, and J. O. Wolcott, of Delaware, met in Senator Owen's office.

Some Refuse Deserting. Democrats who were known to have attended the conference clothed it in the greatest secrecy. The full list of those present was refused, but it was acknowledged that all of those present would not support the announced program of deserting the President. The intention of the conference was, it was said, to see what support could be obtained from among those who have heretofore been the staunchest supporters of the President.

The more optimistic of this latest Democratic "revolt" said that they were assured of the support of "more than twenty Democratic Senators." Others at the conference said that the movement had not yet reached sufficient momentum to bring about ratification of the treaty, but that they felt convinced that the majority of the Democrats would not stand by the President in his position that the treaty must not be ratified unless every "I" is dotted and every "Y" crossed just as it was when the President returned from Paris.

Ratification Sole Object. The program of these Democrats tonight was to seek every modification of the League reservations they could but to the final vote for ratification to support the adoption of the treaty and the league in whatever shape it might be. Failing in this—and if the treaty once more falls to the Democrats, two-thirds vote—these Democrats intend to carry to the floor of the San Francisco convention their fight to prevent any plan from being inserted in the Democratic platform which might serve to make the treaty a party issue in the campaign.

Immediate result of the Democratic move was to stiffen the backs of the League reservationists, more especially since there were indications that the irreconcilables, led by Borah, were once more to warn Mr. Lodge that they would not support any modification of Article X. Senator James E. Watson of Indiana, who has been endeavoring to reach an agreement on a modified Article X with Senator Simmons, announced later in the afternoon that he would not offer the substitute for the League reservation which was made public yesterday.

Mild Reservationists Still Work. The only element in which any hope of reaching an adjustment remained was among a small portion of the mild reservationists, who were still at work on a modification of the Article X reservation which they hoped might prove acceptable. It was considered possible that they might place before the Senate the modification discarded by Senator Watson in the hope of obtaining its adoption.

Conferees and discussions outside of the Senate went on in such numbers that on the one there was virtually no interruption to two set speeches on Article X from the Republican side delivered by Senator McMillin of Illinois and Senator Miles Poindexter of Washington.

Both attacked the position taken by the President in his recent letter to Senator Gilbert N. Hitchcock and said that the ratification of the league of nations without reservations would be an impossibility.

Fate Known Tomorrow. The Republican leaders hope to reach a vote on the "heart of the league," Article X, by Friday, although events may precipitate a showdown today. Senator Charles Curtis, of Kansas, Republican whip in the Senate, sent out word yesterday that their return by tomorrow was highly desirable. In the event that a vote on Article X can be reached by Friday the final roll call on the ratification of the treaty is expected to be held on Saturday, when the treaty will either go to the President in a form that he says he cannot accept or back to the "death" to which it was sent once before.

(Public Ledger Service.)

ROOSEVELT AWAITS
VOICE OF PEOPLE

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is of open mind on the question of running for Senator from New York.

"The question of whether I will be a candidate for United States Senator from New York," said Mr. Roosevelt, "is contingent on so many things that I feel that I will not state positively whether I will or will not be a candidate. However, I most distinctly do not wish to state that I will not be a candidate."

France Will Try
Internal Loan
To Pay U.S. DebtsRenounces Hope of Outside
Aid and Plans to Mark
Out Own Salvation.

(Washington Herald-Public Ledger Service, Special Cable Dispatch.) Paris, March 10.—The French ministry of finance, under the leadership of M. Clémentel, has agreed with Austen Chamberlain, the British chancellor of the exchequer, to repay part of the debts owing by her to the United States out of the 3,000,000,000 francs in bullion, which was deposited with England at the outbreak of the war.

This is France's first effort to free herself from her indebtedness to America. This bullion was transferred to London to cover any loans she might contract in London, but the British government, under the new policy of financial independence from America, has waived all its prior claims to the retention of this gold.

This marks one of the most important developments of the new financial policy of France. Rapidly giving up hope under British advice to expect anything from Germany, and expecting nothing more in the way of assistance from the United States, France is looking to herself at last as the means of her own economic salvation.

The new loan, the purpose of which is to restore devastated areas, is said to be fulfilling the most optimistic expectations, and now the French ministry of finance, which hitherto has been amazingly haphazard in its methods of collecting taxation, allowing the unscrupulous to profit by their dishonesty, will become more striking. The old system, still in vogue, of presenting two balance sheets even in firms of high repute, one for shareholders and business clients, and the other for the tax collector in the collection of income tax, will disappear and it will be as difficult to evade taxation in France as it is in America today. The ministry expects that the revenue from taxes will be quadrupled under the new system.

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SUFFRAGE WINS
IN W. VIRGINIA
BY 15 TO 14State Senator Block Makes
Record Trip Across
Continent to Vote.

Charleston, W. Va., March 10.—Completing a record-breaking trip across the continent from California, State Senator Jesse A. Bloch took his seat in the West Virginia Senate late this afternoon and cast the deciding vote in favor of ratification of the suffrage amendment, the ratification resolution being carried by a vote of 15 to 14.

Opponents of suffrage had hoped to create another deadlock by gaining authorization for A. R. Montgomery, who had resigned but whose resignation had not been acted upon, to vote on the amendment. This hope was shattered this afternoon when the Senate, by a vote of 16 to 12, declared Montgomery's seat vacant.

Part of Senator Bloch's trip—from Chicago to Cincinnati—was made in a special train at a cost of \$5,000. "That report that Mrs. Bloch prevented me from riding from Chicago to Cincinnati in an airplane is wrong," said Senator Bloch. "There wasn't much time for making a choice; I arrived in Chicago at 11:30 and thirty minutes later was on the special. We made a record run to Cincinnati, and there were only two of us on the train—a traveling passenger agent and myself."

Bloch was greeted by cheering hundreds at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station here.

(Public Ledger Service.)

DRY CHIEF ADMITS
GRANTING 24 QUARTS

Richmond, Va., March 10.—Commissioner Peters had no apologies to offer when called upon at the inquiry into his management of the state prohibition department to explain why he issued a permit for twenty-four quarts of whisky to be brought from Baltimore to Richmond for the invalid son of John Powers, house detective at Murphy's hotel.

He made it clear to the investigating committee that he was authorized under the law to grant permits of that sort in cases of sickness. His information was that Powers' son was ill with tuberculosis and needed whisky as a constant brace.

The incident was brought to the attention of the committee by Senator Deal.

Delegate T. L. Felts, of Carroll County, attempted to prove Dr. Peters had not co-operated with officers of Tazewell in enforcing the prohibition and had tried to take all the credit for work done by them. The charge also was made that two agents sent by Dr. Peters to the county on one occasion drank freely.

ALLIES READY
TO GO IT ALONE
ON ECONOMICSConvinced No Help Forth-
coming from U. S. Till
After Elections.PROBLEM IS GIGANTIC
Compromise Just Reached
By Big Three Forced and
Not Satisfactory.

(Public Ledger-Washington Herald Service, Special Cable Dispatch.)

By CARL W. ACKERMAN.

London, March 10.—Europe has long since given up hope of American ratification of the Versailles treaty. Europe is convinced that until after elections in the United States, it will have to go it alone, in solving economic problems and in considering political questions excepting, perhaps, those involved in the peace treaty.

The result is that, despite depression among the liberals of Europe and glee among reactionists, the governments themselves have decided that they must push ahead with the great international tasks, trusting that America will some day see her way clear to international co-operation.

England, France and Italy are doing the best they can to bring about economic understandings but this task is gigantic.

Compromise Unsatisfactory. Judging from opinions which I hear about the economic manifesto or memorandum it seems doubtful whether even this agreement, which is another compromise, will be satisfactory either to Central Europe or the Allies. France is so decidedly opposed to the economic policy of England and Italy toward Central Europe that these nations have had to reach an unsatisfactory compromise.

A reply by Bonar Law in the house of commons to Commander Kenworthy may be considered significant. Law stated that while the supreme council's decisions were as published, still it was hoped that representatives of all countries would have further opportunity for examining questions at an international conference. This may be accepted as an indication that the allied powers intend to continue economic conferences indefinitely in the hope that ultimately a workable and successful program will be evolved.

Confidence in League Growing. While the Senate is on the verge of executing the league of nations so far as America is concerned, Europe is each day showing more confidence in the league. Already several European governments are asking the league to undertake important international work. The meeting next week in Paris, on Russia, will be followed later by a conference on economics, armaments, poison gas, naval programs, etc. Some of the league's European defenders believe they can get the league at work on these important questions and demonstrate to America what results are possible. That may have a good influence upon the situation there because I have met no one in Europe who does not want and does not expect America eventually to be a member.

When I asked an official today what prospects of success faced the league of nations, he said:

(Continued on Page Eight.)

PRIMA DONNA WANTS
D. C. OPERA SCHOOL

(Special to Washington Herald.) Boston, March 10.—Mme. Marguerite Sylva, the Grand Opera prima donna, who has been singing here the past week, has addressed several groups on the formation and support of a national operatic school at Washington where American singers may be trained and given an opportunity to be heard.

Behind the school she believes there should be a national association which would not only contribute to the support of the school but to an opera house and an opera company. She believes the time is ripe to push the work which already has begun at the National Capital.

Mme. Sylva is strongly of the opinion Washington is the place for such an organization and such a great work, rather than New York, Boston or Chicago. She says opera in these places very quickly becomes localized and falls into the hands of cliques.

N. Y. MAY FOLLOW D. C.
IN FRAMING RENT-LAW

(By Herald Leased Wire.)

Albany, N. Y., March 10.—Adjustment of rents in New York City on a basis fair to both landlord and tenant was discussed tonight at a conference of legislative leaders.

Senator Lockwood's bill extending the period of eviction notices from ten to thirty days was passed earlier in the day in the upper house. Senator Schackno of the Bronx, had introduced a bill patterned after the measure in force in the District of Columbia. It provides for a rent committee of seven appointed by the mayor, with power to issue subpoenas and to settle disputes between tenants and landlords. Appeals might be taken from the committee to the State supreme court.

Figures, Figures, Everywhere;
And Senators Can't Escape,
Payne Having "Put One Over"

Chairman Payne, of the Shipping Board, stunned the Senate Commerce Committee yesterday afternoon by a breathless recitation of tabulated figures concerning every activity of the board since its inception in 1917. At the beginning of his testimony Judge Payne asked permission of Senator Jones, the chairman, to proceed uninterrupted. This was innocently granted, and for almost two hours Judge Payne spoke rapidly of thousands, and millions, and billions of net receipts and cash disbursements, of dead-weight tonnage, housing corporations, redeliveries, specifications, cancellations, cost plus contracts, telephone bills and the sale of the office furniture of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

In a very short time the committee was lost in a maze of detail, data and agenda. Once or twice Senator Chamberlain attempted to interrupt, but the chairman either refused to heed them or stopped just long enough to remind them of the promise he had elicited from Senator Jones.

Not Cross-examined on Them. Whatever cross-examination followed the close of Chairman Payne's testimony dealt almost entirely with his views as to the future of the Shipping Board, the outlook for American shipbuilders and the need for maritime insurance laws.

The figures provided by Judge Payne showed that at the end of the year, funds of the Shipping Board showed a balance of \$137,000,000. He added that this figure has since been augmented by the sale of the Hog Island Housing Corporation for \$5,000,000.

So far as operations are concerned, Chairman Payne told the committee, the Shipping Board is on a self-sustaining basis and is in no want of money from Congress, save perhaps, for a few incidental overhead expenses.

Sales Total \$11,322,418.45. From the figures provided by Judge Payne it was shown that up to the end of February of this year the Shipping Board had sold 197 vessels for \$11,322,418.45. This included, he said, a craft of varied sort; steel cargo ships, wood cargo ships, five steel passenger and cargo ships, steel tug, wooden tug, wooden barges and one refrigerator vessel. Redeliveries to former owners included thirty-three steel cargo ships, two passenger ships and a number of tankers. Fifty-one boats were lost.

The price the Panama railroad paid for the three passenger ships Goethals, Gorgas and Ernst was stated to have been \$750,000 each. The Siboney and the Orizaba went to the Atlantic Gulf and West Indies Line for \$1,250,000 each.

The prices the government should get for the passenger and cargo ships remaining on its books, he said, he "spot delivery is of the utmost importance to the ship operator, and that is exactly what the government is able to give him. If he places his order for the ships with the yards it will be almost a year before he can have them. In that time there is no telling how the shipping situation may have changed."

"Too much has been said about the sale of these ships, anyway," Judge Payne went on.

SENATE OPENS COLBY INQUIRY

Army Intelligence Chief
Testifies at Secret Com-
mittee Session.

A secret investigation of the qualifications of Bainbridge Colby to be Secretary of State was begun yesterday by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Considerable mystery was aroused as to the character of the investigation by the presence as a witness of Gen. Marlborough Churchill, chief of the Intelligence Bureau of the War Department. He was with the committee for about an hour.

Members refused to give any information as to the nature of his testimony. It was stated that he appeared in response to a request from the committee to bring with him certain documents which the committee desired to examine.

It was announced that subpoenas had been issued for the appearance of two other officers of the Intelligence Service. Their testimony will be taken today.

Several members of the committee gave denial to reports that any specific charges against Mr. Colby or reflecting on his ability to perform the duties of the Secretary of State have been filed with the committee. It was explained that the committee was inquiring merely into "objections" which have been made to the appointment.

HARVEY CALLED
FORD "MENACE"Newberry Defense Shows
Correspondence Contain-
ing Alleged Remark.

Grand Rapids, Mich., March 10.—Henry Ford's record was thoroughly discussed today at the Newberry trial. Ford was frequently mentioned in correspondence between Paul H. King, manager of the Newberry campaign committee, and the senator, introduced by the defense.

Following a luncheon with Colonel Harvey in New York, Newberry wrote to King as follows: "Harvey had a great deal of information regarding Ford which cannot be made public at this time. This information shows Ford's connection with pro-German influences, reaching up to high places. Harvey says Ford is not only a national but an international menace."

Newberry said Harvey stated "former Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes has the goods on your friend showing he is the champion profiteer of the war."

"The strongest forces in the government are trying to keep these facts quiet," Newberry told King.

35-Cent Gasoline Predicted. Chicago, Ill., March 10.—Gasoline may go to 35 cents before the end of 1920, according to oil men attending the National Petroleum Congress. An advance of 4 to 9 cents a gallon before the end of the summer is predicted.

GERMANY LOOKS
TOWARD RUSSIA
FOR NEXT GOALCapt. Gordon-Smith Sees
Teutons "Come Back"
Staged There.COLONIZATION BEGUN
Emigration, Steadily In-
creasing, Seed for New
War, He Predicts.

By JOHN HEARLEY.

If the Italians keep Fiume, the Jugo-Slavs will fight them. Capt. Gordon-Smith has just brought this message back from Jugo-Slavia.

Although a Britisher, Capt. Gordon-Smith is attached to the Serbian legation here. He is a cavalry officer in the Serbian army.

Capt. Gordon-Smith has recently returned to Washington after extended European travel. His investigations carried him not only to Belgrade, but into England, France and Italy.

He is internationally recognized as a student of European politics in general and Balkan politics in particular. His impressions of present-day Europe, therefore, are not without interest and value.

Capt. Gordon-Smith says that Europe is going back to work. The necessity of eating three square meals a day is solving the reconstruction problem.

Nevertheless, he admits that every European country is in dire need of raw materials. General European industry is undoubtedly considerably restricted on account of such lack.

Germany's Russian Policy. Capt. Gordon-Smith, like many others, prophesies a German "come back" via Russia. He sees grave possibilities in Ludendorff's reported journey to Russia and Hindenburg's campaign for the German presidency.

"Germany is so crowded that approximately 20,000,000 of her citizens will emigrate," he predicted. "The majority of these," he continued, "probably will be established as German colonies in Russia."

"This emigration will be the seed from which a new war against Germany will eventually grow. German colonies in Russia will be the milestones in Germany's future road to the Orient."

In the beginning, Germany's penetration of Russia will be peaceful and economic. Even before the war there were 5,000,000 Germans in Russian territory. It should be remembered.

"I have been in towns in Russia, where only German was spoken. These places seemed almost like villages or cities along the Rhine."

"It will do no good to deny that the Germans are 100 per cent efficient. This efficiency will be the springboard from which they will return to power."

"Present conditions in Russia are tending to assist Germany's Russian policy. The psychology of Bolshevism is changing and Trotsky's military idea rather than Lenin's sociological idea is now affecting the mass mind."

"The Russian pendulum is swinging toward a Bolshevik bourgeoisie, something far different from a Bolshevik proletariat. Militarism in Russia or any place else will create or foster an imperialistic spirit among the people."

"Psychologically Lenin and Trotsky already have separated. A definite split with far-reaching consequences is by no means an impossible event of the future."

Possible War Against Italy. Capt. Gordon-Smith discussed the Italo-Jugo-Slav controversy quite frankly. He said that the possibility of war with Italy was being popularly debated in Serbia.

"I was in Belgrade when the new army of recruits was called up," he declared. "They were splendid young men, fired, like the Serbians, with patriotic ardor."

"The Serbians undoubtedly wish to be friendly with the Italians, but they will never tolerate Italy's permanent occupation of Fiume. Should Italy seek to retain this Adriatic port, she will have to fight."

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Ex-Society Leader
May Enter 'Movies'

Mrs. FRANK JAY GOULD.

Mrs. Frank Jay Gould, rumor has it, is soon to be starred by a British motion picture concern with whom she has contracted for a large sum. Her marriage to Frank Jay Gould of Paris and New York, wealthy scion of the Gould family, was recently dissolved by the Paris courts.

CHAMP CLARK
FAVORS FREE
DELEGATESLines Up With McAdoo in
Asking Uninstructed
Voters at Convention.

Champ Clark came out yesterday for uninstructed delegates to the Democratic National convention at San Francisco.

In a letter to Hiram L. Gardner, secretary of the Georgia State Democratic committee, declining to permit the entry of his name in the preferential Presidential primary in that State, he said:

"I think it would be fortunate for both the party and the country if all the delegates to San Francisco should go uninstructed, so as to be free after consultation to agree on the best men possible for President and Vice President on a platform thoroughly Democratic in every plank."

In "Receptive" Mood. The letter is taken to mean that the Missouriian will not be an active candidate for the Presidential nomination, but it plainly indicates he is in a receptive mood.

"No man will decline a Presidential nomination tendered freely by a great party," he wrote.

Mr. Clark's advice to the Georgia Democrats lends added interest to the political situation there. If his suggestion is carried out, his friends declare, it will amount to a victory for him over Attorney General Palmer, who has entered his name in the primary.

McAdoo Announces Stand. William C. McAdoo yesterday made public a telegram approving action of California Democrats in declaring for an uninstructed delegation to the San Francisco convention.

In a telegram to Indiana Democrats McAdoo also said he "stood for uninstructed delegates."

During Mr. McAdoo's brief period at the Capital, he called at the White House and had luncheon with the President. The treaty situation and the political outlook are understood to have been the subjects of conversation.

Mail Pilot Burns to Death
When Plane Plunges Down

Elkhart, Ind., March 10.—Lieut. Stoner, United States mail pilot, en route from Chicago to Cleveland, was burned to death today when his plane fell near New Paris, Ind. The gas tank exploded when the machine landed. The plane and its mail cargo were destroyed and Stoner's body practically consumed. Nearby farmers said the pilot apparently was troubled by his engine, as they heard him circling about in the fog with the motor often missing.

Scientist Lives for Six Days
In Hermetically Sealed Jar
To Test Necessity of Oxygen

London, March 10.—Joseph Barcroft, a Cambridge scientist, has just spent six days in a hermetically sealed glass case, supplied with a quantity of oxygen required by aviators at high altitudes.

The glass is seven feet high and ten feet in width and furnished with a bed, chair and table. Barcroft spent his time doing scientific work and sleeping. Occasionally he took exercise riding a stationary bicycle affixed to the foot of his bed.

Although nitrogen was continually introduced into his glass cham-

SELF ANALYSIS
MADE A PROBE
BY VAN SCHACKImpulsive, But Inclined to
Lean Rather Than
Shove, He Says.TELLS OF OLD REBUKE
Sent Memorandum on Re-
appointment to District
Supreme Court Justices.

In a severe cross-examination lasting more than two hours before the special Senatorial committee yesterday, Dr. John Van Schaick told the story of his opposition to the re-appointment of three members of public schools all over again, then, under almost embarrassing questioning, grew retrospective, and proceeded to give a dissertation of his own character.

The school board president was also forced to admit himself guilty of what, under other circumstances might almost be construed contempt of court. He once submitted his views on Thurston's reappointments to the District Supreme Court, he said. He was promptly reprimanded by that body, he stated, and admitted he had made a mistake. The mistake, he declared, was due more to a zealousness that the court might now what was going on. However, he promised "never to do it any more."

Concerning his own character, Dr. Van Schaick didn't agree with recent charges that he is too strong-minded and "inclined to be dictatorial." Instead, he said, one of his greatest faults was that he was "inclined to rely on other stronger minds."

Acted for Good of Service. The school board head reiterated his denial of the charge that his opposition to Thurston was based on other than utilitarian motives. The good of the service was his sole consideration, he declared, and he denied knowledge of any outside influence brought to bear in the matter.

Practically the entire cross-examination was conducted by Senator Harrison, of Mississippi, who a number of times grew extremely personal in his questions. There were one or two occasions when the witness was obviously embarrassed. Harrison denied intention of appearing antagonistic, however. "I wish merely to clear up matters that have been traveling in the wind," he said.

To Be Continued Today. The cross-examination began with the opening of the hearing at 10:30 o'clock and continued until 12 noon. It was continued this morning at 1 o'clock.

Superintendent Thurston came into the committee room about 10 o'clock. He sat at a table, taking occasional notes. Beside him sat William McK. Clayton and C. C. Lancaster, both of whom have taken active part in opposing Dr. Van Schaick for District Commissioner. Lancaster frequently went to the other end of the table to prompt Senator Harrison in his questioning. The witness, when asked a particular point to be developed along the line of the testimony.

Course Is Resented. Members of the committee, particularly Senator Harrison, and also Dr. Van Schaick, plainly exhibited resentment at Lancaster's attempt to influence the course of questioning, but nothing was said.

Dr. Van Schaick, on the previous day, when Clayton had attempted to interrupt a question, declared he would ask for an attorney if "out-siders were to be permitted to heckle" him. Clayton, at that time was told by Chairman Sherman that he would be allowed to testify "in due time."

The small committee room was crowded with school teachers, both white and colored, and other interested spectators. A committee appointed by W. B. Westlake, president of the Federation of Citizens' Associations, to "assist in the re-appointment of three members of the school board who have been favorable to Thurston and whose terms were then due to expire in a short time. Dr. Van Schaick said emphatically that "I was not."

"I did not have a proper sense of the judicial position held by the justices, and they should not be expected to mix up in local matters," Dr. Van Schaick admitted frankly. "I would not think of sending such a memorandum to them now."

Referring to the charges that Dr. Van Schaick had attempted to dominate the school board, Senator Harrison asked if it were true that he had endeavored to force his ideas upon others and carry things with a high hand generally.

Dr. Van Schaick smiled as an audible titter ran through the audience, but he concentrated his attention upon an effort of self-analysis and said:

Admits Being Impulsive. "I know I am impulsive and that I speak my mind quickly and direct, but I do not think I have a tendency to lean too heavily on a first-rate mind when I find one. I believe that if I have had any success in administrative work it is largely due to my impulsiveness."

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